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ADHESIVE LIMES. Josef Matthes. Starke 18, 70 (1937); Chem. Abstr. 19: 4551a; 138. — Limes slacked with water cont. small quantities of HCl produced CaCl_2 and, later, $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{CaO} \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ which was responsible for a highly dispersed mixt., free from any lumps. Such adhesive limes stuck to glass and metals. The tensile strength of adhesive limes was higher than that of limes slacked in the ordinary manner. Frank Marsh

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<i>Ca</i> 19 Pyrite and martensite as troublesome substances in the manufacture of ceramic ware. Josef Matijevic, <i>Slovene</i> No. 381-2(1937); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1938, 1, 2040.—Possibili- ties of avoiding undesirable effects are discussed. M. G. Moore																			
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C

Progress in the manufacture of face brick. JOSEF MATÁJKA. Slovnik, 1938, p. 38. Six different Czechoslovak face bricks were tested. The water absorption was 2.2 to 17.1%. M. recommends testing also for appearance, color, efflorescence, dimensions, straightness of edges and faces, weight, penetration of water after 10, 30, 60, and 90 min. and 3 and 24 hr., fracture, and hardness R II

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Standardization of chimneys. JOSEF MATĚJKA. Stavební 1038, p. 65. M gives fundamentals for the standardiza- tion of chimneys resulting from a survey conducted by the Union for Improvement of the Brick Industry. R II																			
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Standardization of tile stoves. JOSEF MATIŠKA.
Savino, 1938, p. 139. In Czechoslovakia the following
 standard specifications have been accepted and published:
 CSN 2014, Stove Tile (1938); CSN 1203, Indispensable
 Metal Work for Tile Stoves (1935); and CSN MAF 2015,
 Terms for Stove Fitters Work, Tile Stoves, Fireplaces, and
 Ranges (1937). M discusses the further program of
 standardization, with special regard to bushes, heating
 elements, accessory structural parts, and workmanship.
 R II

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ADDITIONAL NOTES

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<i>Firing of lime and brick in limekilns. JOSEF MATSIEKA Stavro, 1938, p. 184. — It is more expedient to fire brick in limekilns than to fire lime in brick kilns. The lime should be separated from the brick. R H.</i>																			
COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX									
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Brick ceilings. JOSEY MATBJRA. <i>Science</i>, 1938, p. 235.—The Czechoslovak manufacturers of structural clay products demand a completion of the standard Specifications for Ceiling Brick Structures by the State Department for Public Work. R.D.																													
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
197 AND 198 INDEX										199 AND 200 INDEX										201 AND 202 INDEX									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>c</i> Formation, determination, and elimination of efflorescence on heavy clay products. J. MATRYKA. <i>Skierro</i>, 1938, p. 272. - Efflorescence is caused by salts, most frequently by sulfates and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and the alkalis. This defect is not only unpleasant but it often reduces strength and durability. M distinguishes between primary efflorescence, originating from the product itself, and secondary efflorescence, caused by different substances which penetrate into the ware. He recommends the removal of scum and efflorescence by washing with water or by other methods, but he does not recommend additions of chemicals, e.g., barium carbonate, as this method has proved a failure, especially for materials containing large amounts of substances causing efflorescence. By reducing the water penetrability of the ware, the tendency to form scum and efflorescence is also reduced. R II																			
ABB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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COMMON ELEMENTS		Testing the watertightness of roofing tile. Jozef MATIJKO. <i>Starvo</i>, 1935, p. 320.—Tests may be conducted on single tile or on a whole test roof. In the first case may be used a "cylinder method," the test piece being a fragment of one tile or a limited part of the tile surface, a "wetting test" conducted on the largest part of the tile surface, or a pressure test. Test roofs constructed from tile are tested according to Czechoslovak Standard Specifications, published in 1927, or according to the more severe method of Slavik (see Matijka, <i>Roofing Tile</i>, p. 685). Vladimir Altner (<i>Starvo</i>, 1935, p. 86) recommends completion of the Czechoslovak standard test method by specifying the temperature of the water used and the relative humidity of the air in the test room. R.B.		COMMON ELEMENTS	
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<i>C</i> Tentative Czechoslovak and German standard specifications for chimney brick. JOSEF MATĚJKA. <i>Suswa</i>, 1938, p. 345.—The Czechoslovak specification differs from the German in that it does not contain a test for absorption. It provides, however, a test for permeability (not provided by the German proposals) as well as tests for efflorescence and resistance to the action of acids. R.B.																													
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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS													3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS												
bc 13-I-8 Burning of lime in brick kilns and of bricks in limkilns. J. Matijka (Stanov, 1984, 24, 184-185; Chem. Zvest., 1984, 4, 344). --Bricks are more readily burned in limkilns than CaO in brick kilns, as the latter are not designed for the high temp. needed to burn CaO. A. J. H. W.																									
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CA 20 Richness of limes. J. Matéjka. Stren 19, 1981 P (1938). - The effects of compn., temp. of burning (which should not rise above a certain max. value), and method of slaking are examd. B. C. P. A.																			
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c																			
MANUFACTURE OF STOVE TILE IN 1938 (IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA). Josef Matejka, <u>Staviva</u> , 1939, p. 4. R.B.																			
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LIME INDUSTRY IN 1938 (IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA). Josef Matejka, <u>Staviva</u> , 1939, p.4 R.B.																			
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<i>Prescriptions for the use of brick of metric dimensions for structural purposes. JOURNAL MATRIKA, Stavka, 1030, p. 28. The new Czechoslovak Board of Works regulations are discussed.</i>																			
ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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Matějka, J. REFRACTORY CLAY FROM THE VICINITY OF
VELKÁ BÍTEŠ. *Sterre*. 20, 238-39 (1939).--The clay is
fine (0.05 μ), residue on a screen of 4900 meshes (9 cm.),
white, and only slightly contaminated by brown streaks.
Analysis is: SiO₂ 64.95, Al₂O₃ 23.87, CaO 0.97, Fe₂O₃ 0.38,
and H₂O 1.01%. It fuses at cone 33.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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ca 19 Effluence on factory smokestacks Josef Matějka. Stave 20, 312 13(1180); Chem. Zentr 1040, 1, 418 M G Moore																									
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1ST AND 2ND OPPIES													3RD AND 4TH OPPIES												
ca 19 The importance of impregnation in ceramics. Jozef Maréchal, <i>Science</i> 20, 345-6(1939); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1940, 1, 615. Inadequacies of many impregnating agents are pointed out. Those most used are classed as: silicate, fluosilicate, hydroxides of colloidal character, org. preps., and soan-like ferrins. M. G. Moore																									
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Manufacture of the ware, especially of burned roofing tiles and face bricks with smooth and glazed surfaces. (see Mattia, Zpravy Cerhovic. keram. spolecnosti 17, 55-63(1940); Chem. Zvesti. 1943, 1, 197. The requirements for roofing tile and waterproof face brick are given. In high-quality tiles the surfaces should be smoothed off by hand or machine, or be covered with finely pulverized raw material to which some color or flux has been added. Such ware show greater imperviousness to water. H. F. Krieger																									
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Lime from furnaces with a rotating bed. Josef Mattika.
Skarnie 21, 13(1940); Chem. Obsor 15, Abstracts, 235. —
M. presents chem. and tech. analyses of limes burned cor-
rectly, inadequately or excessively. Most of the lime was
satisfactory for metallurgy or for land fertilizers; for other
purposes the compn. was too variable. For this reason
other furnaces are preferred for the prepn. of lime.

Frank Marsh

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																																																			
Matijevic, J. CHEMICAL FORMULA OF KAOLINITE <i>Storrs, 21, 197-99 (1940).</i>—The results of experiments reported substantiated the conclusions of Keyser (<i>cf. Chem. Abstracts, 33, 9566</i>) regarding the presence of 2 kinds of combined H₂O in dried kaolinite. K's formula Al₂O₃·2SiO₂·1.75 H₂O, however, could not be substantiated. The results obtained agreed with the formula Al₂O₃·2SiO₂·2H₂O.																										1ST AND 2ND CODING																										3RD AND 4TH CODING																										5TH AND 6TH CODING																									
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STRUCTURAL FLAWS. Joseph Matejka. Stavira, 21, 319-21 (1940); Chem. Zvest., 1941, II, 1064; Chem. Abstracts, 38, 1855 (1944). -- Clayware extruded from presses with screw conveyer movement frequently show spiral structural flaws. Test cubes showed a decrease in compressive strength from 2800 lb./sq.in. in almost flawless material to 710 lb./sq.in. in pieces with large cracks.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										SPECIFIC ELEMENTS																									
C																										Determination of the soluble constituents in clays. JOSSEF MATYJKA. <i>Slovio</i>, 22, 181-88 (1941); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i>, 1942, I, 1039; <i>Chem. Abs.</i>, 37, 2898 (1943). After a discussion of methods for the determination of soluble constituents, according to Seger and Cramer, Bollenbach, Kallauner, Bleininger, Keppeler, and Schumann, M. describes his method. After grinding, 200 gm. of an average sample is sieved (144 mesh/sq. cm.) and dried at 100°. Approximately 15 gm. of this sample is heated for 3 hr. at a definite temperature in an electric oven, covered with 200 cc. of hot H₂O, and stirred on a water bath for 15 min. The sample is then filtered on a filtering crucible, washed with approximately 300 cc. of hot H₂O, and sucked dry. After further washing with 25 cc. of H₂O, the filtrate is evaporated to dryness in a Pt dish on the water bath, dried at 110°, and weighed. The percentage of soluble salts is determined for several other preheating temperatures, e.g., 200°, 300°, up to 1200°, and the solubility curve is drawn, which characterizes the clay. Diagrams, tables, and curves are given.																									
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Prevention of efflorescences by moderate increase in firing temperature. JOSEF MATHYKA. *Sterro*, 22, 347-40 (1941); *Chem. Zentr.*, 1942, I, 1548; *Chem. Abstracts*, 37, 61102 (1943).—Efflorescence in brick was prevented by increasing the firing temperature 60° to 100°. Cf. *Ceram Abstracts*, 1947, June, D. 121c.

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Clay with unusual physical and technological properties. <i>Jonas Matyja. Shviro, 23, 113-14 (1943); Chem. Zvest., 1942, II, 940-41; Chem. Abstracts, 37, 5215 (1943).</i>—A clay derived from weathered diabase-dale at Semil is high in Fe and Mn. It needs a much larger amount of water than usual (45%) to make it plastic and shrinks very little in drying. Brick made with it have low strength but are very useful where light weight and good heat insulation are required.																			
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F 541. DEFECTS OF RING KILNS AND OF WARE FIRED IN THEM. <u>Matejka, J.</u> (Stavivo (Construction), 1949, vol. 27, 188). Some constructional defects of kilns are discussed and several examples are given of detrimental effects on the fired products. The most important defect in many Czech kilns is too short a circuit. Other points discussed are air leakage at the wicket, insufficient insulation of the kiln bottom and inadequate draught owing to too short chimneys. B.Ceram.R.A.																									

ACA

56-2

New standard on roofing tiles. J. MALIJKAL. *Stavro*, 27, 250 (1949). *Brit. Ceram. Abstracts*, 49 [9] 388c (1950). The Czech standard CSN 1445, 1949, which is to replace the corresponding specification of 1927 is discussed in detail. The first part of the standard deals with the types of tile, shapes, sizes, and properties. Warpage of a corner from the plane of any remaining 3 corners is tolerated if it does not exceed 4 mm. Normal tiles (380 x 175 mm) should have one or two ribs, these must be 20 mm (thick and 30 to 35 mm. long, protruding 10 mm. from the back of the tile. The thickness for normal tiles is not prescribed. One tile should weigh not more than 1.7 kg. The tolerances for the prescribed length and width should not exceed 2.5%. The transverse strength of normal tiles should be not less than 60 kg./sq. cm. The remaining points of the first part are water absorption, impermeability, and frost resistance. The second part of the standard deals with ordering, delivery, and receipt, and the third with the methods of testing.

~~SECRET~~
PCS

*Ceramic Products
Cement & Concrete*

123. Standards for the properties and testing of stone aggregate.- J. Matejka (Stavivo, 28 38, 1950). Definition of stone aggregates, their dimensions, colour, chem. comp., strength, water absorption, hardness, soluble components, sampling and testing are dealt with. Proposals for new standards are given. (2 tables)

BCS

Henry Clayman

200. Slotted roofing tiles.—J. MATÁJKA (*Stavivo*, 20, 69, 1950). In Czechoslovakia and Germany, roofing tiles are extruded lengthwise with a continuous, central, semi-circular ridge; this ridge is subsequently removed except for a small end portion that forms the rib. It has been found that this method of shaping makes the tile more porous in the middle. The properties of slotted tiles are described and compared with the properties of ordinary tiles. Differences in the properties of the clay body in different places were observed; these differences depend on the cross-section and method of shaping. (3 figs.)

BCS

Henry Clayman

172. Improving the properties of brickmaking raw materials by fine grinding.—J. MATSUDA (*Sinire*, 28, 67, 1980). Three kinds of brick clays were used—a very poor brick clay, a calcareous and a micaceous clay. All the properties of the very poor clay were improved by fine grinding. The plasticity, tensile strength of the unfired ware, water content of the body, shrinkage and crushing strength were increased; the water absorption, porosity and capillarity were reduced. Whereas the calcareous clays were useless if only ground ordinarily, when finely ground they became usable and, if the problem of fine grinding on an industrial scale can be solved, such clays should be very useful. The method is better than simple washing. Highly micaceous clay was not improved by fine grinding. The conclusion drawn that fine grinding may change useless brick clays into satisfactory raw materials is considered justified.

19D AND 1TH GROUPS

19D AND 1TH GROUPS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

Improving the properties of brick-making raw materials by fine-grinding. J. Matijka (Smeto, 1960, BR. 60; Brit. Ceram. Abstr., 1961, 244). A very poor brick clay, a calcareous clay, and a micaceous clay were studied. All the properties of the poor clay are improved by fine-grinding. The plasticity, tensile strength of the unfired ware, water content of the body, shrinkage, and crushing strength are increased; the water-absorption, porosity, and capillarity are reduced. Calcareous clays which are valueless when ground by normal methods are usable after fine-grinding. Highly micaceous clay is not improved by fine-grinding. It is concluded that useless brick clays could be changed into satisfactory raw materials if the problem of fine-grinding on an industrial scale could be solved. BRIT. CERAM. RES. ASS. (C).

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BCS

*Ceramic Products
Cement & Concrete*

122. Proposed standards for building lime- J. Matejka (Starvo,
28, 101, 1990). Definition, types, requirements and testing are
discussed in detail.

BOS

Henry Clayman

828. Progress in the standardization of brick products.—J. Markina (Soviet, 28, 153, 1950). Standards made in recent years for certain types of brick are fully dealt with. Standardization of other types is expected. It will be necessary to adjust the standards as the building industry and research make further progress.

Bcs

Heavy Clay

822. Improving the properties of heavy clay products by careful preparation of raw materials otherwise difficult to work.—J. MATIKA (Slavice, 28, 188, 1930). Certain bricks made from shale were very brittle, of low strength and their frost resistance was poor. Their poor quality was found to be due to large and impermeable impurities that gave rise to lamination. Expts. were made by grinding this material to varying degrees and allowing it to sour. Sourcing the most coarsely ground material for 28 days gave the same results in the crushing test as the most finely ground material gave after 3 days only; large scale expts. confirmed these results and showed that with correct preparation unsuitable raw materials could become useful. The determination of the tensile strength of the (unfired) body would be a great help.

BCS

Heavy Clayman

837. The production of transversely perforated blocks.—J. MAYANA (Storve, 28, 182, 1930). It is essential to select the right type of raw material. It should not contain any plant roots or large imperfections and should be of average plasticity. The material, if of average plasticity, should be de-aired very carefully in order to prevent the building up of too great a resistance at the mouth-piece.

805

*Manufacturing Process
Drying*

985. Artificial dryers in the heavy clay industry.--J. Matejka (Stavivo, 28, 248, 1950). The development from open air dryers to open dryers situated over the kiln and finally to chamber dryers is briefly described. The essential features, advantages and disadvantages of the Bahren (old and new), Keller, Geiger, Dannenberg, Possner, Altner, Marasek and the new Czechoslovak Kerazont dryers are described. The Possner and Altner types of dryer, in which the air is reheated at stages, the Marasek dryer and especially the Kerazont, a counterflow dryer using air of specified properties, are economical and rapid and the quality of the drying is good. Tunnel dryers have so far not been built in Czechoslovakia (with one possible exception) because of the high costs of erection, operation, etc. Vacuum dryers have up to the present not been introduced in the brick industry, although they have many advantages. (1 table.)

BGS

Heavy Clay

888. The importance of determining the amount of fine particles in the raw materials used in the heavy clay industry. -- J. MATSUKA (*Science*, 26, 251, 1935). The importance of the fine particles is generally underrated. The usefulness of the elutriation test in combination with the screen analysis is shown. Especially when it is necessary to explain some of the less usual properties, the size of the finest particles must be known. Two clays yielding almost identical results with chemical and screen analysis were compared. One was difficult to dry without cracking, and showed excessive shrinkage (18%) and partly crumbled after firing; this clay contained almost 60% of particles <0.01 mm. After separating the part of the mud containing the finest and most plastic particles, all the unsatisfactory properties of this clay were eliminated. The fine part of this and similar clays can be used as an admixture to less plastic clays. An example is given where in a certain plant a strongly plastic clay was mixed with sand (which had to be hauled at great expense from far away) although the site of the brickworks contained 3 kinds of poorly plastic clays. The choice of poorly plastic clay to be admixed was made by the author with the help of the elutriation analysis and was different from what would have been expected from the screen test.

B C S

*Apparatus & Methods
of Testing*

1412. Methods of rational analysis of clays.—J. Matijka (*Stavro*, 28, 266, 1930). The methods of rational analysis from the time of Seger to that of Kallauner and Matijka and, finally, to Harkort and Pakall are described in chronological order and their relative merit is discussed. With most of the H_2SO_4 methods the kaolinite is calculated by difference. When clays contain a large amount of impurities, e.g. opals of Fe, Ca, Mg, etc., the calculated kaolinite content may be much too high, but even some feldspars are dissolved by prolonged action of H_2SO_4 . A further difficulty is determination of the mica, especially if present in large quantities. Diaspore and gibbsite might also be added to the kaolinite. The methods for direct determination of the kaolinite, especially the preheating method, are a great advance, but even these yield results that are too high if materials such as gibbsite, diaspore, and, to a less extent mica, are present. The present methods of rational analysis are accurate only when used to analyse clay very rich in kaolinite or containing mainly kaolinite, feldspar and silica; the methods are therefore very appropriate in the porcelain and fine ceramics industry. The application of rational analysis in conjunction with other methods is briefly outlined.

BCS

Drying

1488. The sensitivity of brick clays during drying in relation to the montmorillonite content.- J. Matejka (Stavivo, 28, 344, 1950). The particle size, chem. analysis and physical properties of 3 Czechoslovakian brick clays are given. D.T.A. and X-ray analysis of the clays suggested a relationship between the montmorillonite content and the plasticity and drying sensitivity. The clay most sensitive to drying showed the largest montmorillonite peak at 200° C. in the D.T.A. diagram, and the least sensitive clay showed the smallest peak. (3 figs.)

MATEJKA, J.

"Settling period for molded ceramics." (p. 138). STAVIVO (Ministerstvo stavebnich
hmot) Praha, Vol 32, No 4, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 4, No 8, Aug 1954

MATEJKA, J.

"Contribution to the Preliminary Treatment of Brick Materials", P. 230,
(STAVIVO, Vol. 32, No. 7, July 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

MATEJKA, J.

Dolomitic limestone as raw material for production of artificial hydraulic lime. p. 354. CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava. Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

MATEJKA, J.

Matejka, J. Transportable high-voltage lines in open pits. 1.223.

Vol. 10, no. 9, Sept. 1955 ELEKTROTECHNIK Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EFAL), IC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products I-10
and Their Applications - Silicates. Glass
Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8938

Author : Matejka, J.

Inst :

Title : Technical Investigations of General Interest
to the Silicates Industry.

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1956, 6, No 7, 172-174.

Abstract : The paper presents a list of the more important
works on the list of topics prepared by the
conference of inorganic chemists at Smolenitsa.
The list of topics includes both theoretical
and practical questions in the investigation
of the raw materials and waste products of
silicate production, its technology and control

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products I-10
and Their Applications - Silicates. Glass.
Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8938

as well as questions on terminology, organiza-
tion of research, and standardization.

Card 2/2

Matejka, J.

Electric power shovels. p. 158. ELEKTROTECHNIK. (Ministerstvo
strojirenstvi) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Binding Materials.*
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61603
AUTHOR : Matejka, J.
INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Physical and Technological Properties of Lime Products
ORIG. PUB. : Stavba, 1958, 5, No 10, 308-314

ABSTRACT : Presented is a detailed characteristic of the prepared for printing Czechoslovakian standards and of 4 alternate sets of standards for: 1) structural limestone; 2) limestone for special uses; 3) coarsely ground limestone; 4) structural "aerated" lime; 5) structural hydraulic lime; 6) slacked lime; 7) limestone finely and extra-finely ground; 8) crushed limestone mass; 9) lime for special purposes; 10) lime for soil applications. -- Ya. Satunovskiy.
*Concrete.

Card: 1/1

*Concrete.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032820011-3"

Card: 1/1

Country : Czechoslovakia H-33
 Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
 Applications--Cellulose and Its Derivatives
 Abs. J. No. : Referat Zhur--Khim., No 11, 1959, 40924
 Author : Matejka, J. and Kragel, C.
 Institut. : Not given
 Title : Rate of Solution of Limestone in the Production of
 Sulfite Cooking Liquor
 Orig. Pub. : Papir a Celulosa, 13, No 11, 247-251 (1958)
 Abstract : The author gives a critical review of existing
 methods for the determination of the rate of solu-
 tion of limestone used in the preparation of the
 cooking liquor for the sulfite process and describes
 a new method which has been incorporated into ČSN
 [Czech Standard] 721155 'Testing of Limestone and
 Lime.' Results from the comparative study of the
 rates of solution of limestone by the earlier meth-
 ods and by the new method are given.
 From authors's summary

Card: 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding
Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1959, 43041.

Author : Matejka J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Utilization of Wastes in the Silicate Industry.

Orig Pub: Stavivo, 1958, 36, No 10, 402-403.

Abstract: Described are certain possibilities of the produc-
tion wastes utilization as raw materials in the
silicate industry. The necessity of centralized
accounting of the wastes is emphasized. This is
supposed to ascertain their more rational utiliza-
tion.

Card 1/1

H-21

MATEJKA, J.

"Resistance of ceramic products against obnoxious atmospheric influences." p. 200.

STAVBA. (POVERENICTVO STAVEBNICTVA). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 6, no. 7,
July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

MATEJKA, J.

Possibilities of utilizing the Kuzmice montmorillonite earths in ceramics. p.338.

CHEMICKE ZVESTI. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 13, No. 6, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10,
Oct. 1959.
Uncl.

MATEJKA, J.

Properties of limestone chips. p. 339

STAVIVO. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 37, no. 10,
Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

1782-66 EED-2/EWA(h) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021081

CZ/0039/64/025/011/0658/0666

AUTHOR: Matejka, Jaroslav (Engineer)

TITLE: 1FT10 ferotransistor network in logic circuits

SOURCE: Slaboproudy obzor, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 658-666

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, transistorized circuit, computer circuit, computer technology

ABSTRACT: Presented is the most important information on the Czechoslovak 1FT10 ferotransistor logic network. Examples of its use are shown. Special attention is given to circuits with nonperiodic reading, such as distable flip-flops, counters, product circuits, etc. Also included is information on the experience gained with these networks. Orig. art. has: 22 figures, 8 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju, Prague (Institute for Mathematical Machines)

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 028

JPRS

Card 1/1

L 29428-66

ACC NR: AP6006148

(A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0008/0008

ATUHOR: Matejka, J. (Engineer, Rakovnik)

41

ORG: none

E

TITLE: [Ferrotransistorized circuit with above critical positive feedback] CZ Pat. No. PV 3828-64

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 10, 1965, 8

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, transistorized circuit, logic circuit,
POSITIVE FEEDBACK, LOGIC ELEMENT

ABSTRACT: A ferrotransistorized circuit is described which has above critical positive feedback and which consists of two ferrotransistorized logical elements each of which consists of a core with a rectangular hysteresis loop, a transistor and a resistance. The bases of the transistors of each ferrotransistorized logical element are connected by the primary windings of each core to the emitters of these same transistors. The distinguishing feature of the circuit is that the collector of the transistor of the first ferrotransistorized logical element is connected to the secondary winding of the core of the second ferrotransistorized logical element, and the collector of the

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ACC NR: AP6006148

transistor of the second ferrotransistorized logical element is connected to the secondary winding of the core of the first ferrotransistorized logical element. The timing pulses are fed to the tertiary winding of the core of the first ferrotransistorized logical element.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 02Jul64

Cord 2/2 *fl*

AHLERS, I.; SCHEIDA, N.; KORTVELYESSY, S.; MATEJKA, J.; SZABO, T.

Diagnostic value of the intravenous tolbutamide test in kidney diseases. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.49/50:1372-1374 10 D '65.

1. Interne oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice v Kosiciach (veduci MUDr. J. Matejka) a Centralne laboratorium Vojenskej nemocnice v Kosiciach (veduci MUDr. S. Kortvelyessy).

S/081/62/000/024/062/073
B166/B186

AUTHOR: Matějka, Jindřich

TITLE: The removal of impurities from electrolytes for metal plating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 568, abstract
24K215 (Czechoslovak Patent 99583, May 15, 1961)

TEXT: Metallic iron is put into the electrolyte intended for the electro-deposition of Ni and Co; this partially dissolves, forcing out the H_2 and reducing the copper. The remaining iron is extracted, $KMnO_4$ or some other oxidizer (Cl_2) is added to the solution which is then boiled and the sediment is filtered off. Example. An aqueous $NiCl_2$ solution having pH 4.5-5.5 and a density $36^\circ Be$ is heated to $70 - 80^\circ C$ and a Fe wire is plunged into it. The solution is stirred for 2 hrs, after which the wire is extracted together with the copper which has deposited on it; the pH of the solution is then adjusted to 5.5 - 6.0, 1.5 % by weight $KMnO_4$ is added and the solution heated to boiling point. The precipitated flakes are filtered off
Card 1/2

The removal of impurities ...

S/081/62/000/024/062/073
B166/B186

and a pure NiCl_2 solution results.
tion.]

[Abstracter's note: Complete transla-

Card 2/2

MATEJKA, Jaroslav, inz.

Outer time constant of toroids with a rectangular hysteresis
loop. Sdel tech 9 no.6:216-218 Je '61.

Jaroslaw
MATEJKA, J., inz.

Device for fast connection control on outside lines. El tech
obzor 51 no.8:428-429 Ag '62.

MATEJKA, Jaroslav, inz.

Ferrotransistor logical elements. Slaboproudy obzor 24 no.6:
320-327 Ja '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju, Praha.

MATSKA, Josef, int.

Conclusive evidence for a...
3-104.

VLCEK, Julius, inz.; MATEJKA, Josef, inz.; MENSIK, Jan, inz.

Reports from lignite fields. Uhli 6 no.10:340 0 '64.

DATE OF ISSUE, INZ.

Testing of switches during winter on the mine no. 1380 in the
Bokoslov coalfield. The no. 1380-380 N '64.

1. Shruzeni Vneshehnne i ly a brikatnyy, Sokolov.

MATEJKA, K., inz.

Fund of Science and Technology. Strojirenstvi 13 no.7:481-482
Jl '63.

1. Statni komise pro koordinaci a rozvoj vedy a techniky, Praha.

Matejka, M.

Determination of the constant of two-parametric lattices by partitioning.
P. 201
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.
Ustav technicke fyziky) Praha
Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar. 1956

Source: EEAL - LC Vol. 5. No. 10 Oct. 1956

MATEJKA, M.

MATEJKA, M, The boiler equipment, coal supply, and slag discharge of the
Kakanj Thermoelectric Plant. p.577

Vol. 9, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956
ELEKTROPRIVERDA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no.3, March, 1957

MATEJKA, M.

MATEJKA, M. The equipment work in the Kakanj Thermoelectric Plant. p. 613

Vol. 9, no. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1956
ELEKTROPROVERDA
TECHNOLOGY
Beograd

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MATEJKA, Marcius

New mineral resources of Poland. Foldr kozl 7 no.4: 392'59.

MATEJKA, M. (Praha 11, Blodkova 6)

Study on the use of Judet's acrylate prosthesis in acute traumatology.
Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 26 no.3:242-243 June 59.

1. I. chirurgická klinika KU, přednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovsky.
(HIP, surg.
arthroplasty, Judet acrylate prosth. in aged subjects (Cz))

FANTIS, Alfred; MATEJKA, Miloslav

Personal experience with reinforcement of spine by Shamov's method.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.6:413-417 June 59

1. I. chirurgická klinika v Praze, přednosta prof. dr. J. Pavrovský.
(SPINE, surg.)

MATEJKA, Miloslav; SLIPKA, Jaroslav

Our experience with experimental embryology in the study of ontogenic processes. Acta univ. carol. [Med.] Suppl. 15:7-13 '61.

1. Histologicko-embryologický ústav lékařské fakulty University Karlovy se sídlem v Plzni, přednosta prof. MUDr. a RNDr. Otto Slaby.
(EMBRYOLOGY)

SUVA, J.; LAHN, V.; MATEJKA, M.

Effect of orotic acid on liver lesions and its relation to the enzymatic activity. Acta univ. carol. [Med] Suppl. 15:131-138 '61.

1. Farmakologický ústav (prednosta prof. MUDr. Z. Kocher), klinika chorob vnitrnich (prednosta prof. MUDr. K. Bobek), histologicko-embryologický ústav (prednosta prof. MUDr. a RNDr. O. Slaby) lékařské fakulty University Karlovy se sídlem v Plzni.
(OROTIC ACID pharmacol) (LIVER DISEASES exper)
(TRANSAMINASES blood)

MATEJKA, Miloslav

Contribution to the development of E.Mueller's tubercle. Cesk.
morf. 10 no.2:197-204 '62.

1. Ustav pro histologii a embryologii lekarske fakulty Karlovy
university v Pizni, prednosta: Prof. dr. Otto Slaby, D.Sc.
(UROGENITAL SYSTEM embryol)

MATEJKA, M.

The epithelial changes of the human cervix from the viewpoint of embryology. Neoplasma 10 no.2:183-185 '63.

1. Department of Histology and Embryology, Faculty of Medicine,
Plzen, CSSR.

(CERVIX UTERI) (EPITHELIUM) (EMBRYO)

SUVA, J.; MATEJKA, M.; KRISKA, M.; ROLLOVA, E.; MAYER, O.; Technická
společnost: MATEJKOVA, B.

Effect of ascorbic acid on experimental liver damage. I. Serum
transaminase in carbon tetrachloride lesions. Cesk. gastrocent.
vys. 17 no.6:337-342 S '63.

1. Farmakologický ústav lékařské fakulty KU v Plzni, přednosta
prof. dr. Z. Košer Histologicko-embryologický ústav lékařské
fakulty KU v Plzni, přednosta prof. dr. O. Slaby, DrSc.

(CARBON TETRACHLORIDE POISONING)
(ASCORBIC ACID) (AMINOTRANSFERASES)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(ENZYME TESTS) (BLOOD)
(HEPATITIS, TOXIC)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General and Special Zoology. Insects

P-2

Author : Josef Skokan

Inst : -

Title : The Pterodactyls of the Czech Republic

Crit. Pub : Journal of Zoology, 1967, 12, 7, 215

Abstract : A review of

Card : 1/1

MATEJKA, V.; ENLRST, J.

MATEJKA, V.; ENLRST, J. Drafting of the plan for research work. p. 517.

Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1956
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MATEJKA, V.

Plans for supplying technical materials to research institutes. p.58 (Nova Technika, Vol.1, no.2, Feb. 1956) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.7, July 1957. Incl.

MATEJKA, V.

Walter's method for the graphic representation of climatic conditions.

p. 68 (Meteorologicke Zpravy) Vol 10, no. 3, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1958

MATEJKA, V.

SCIENCE

Periodicals: METEOROLOGICKE ZPRAVY. Vol. 11, no. 6, 1958

MATEJKA, V. Effect of watering on the night temperature at ground level. p. 149.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) 1A, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1959, Unclass.

MATEJKA, V.

A few remarks on the new organization of the network for phenological observation of forest trees. p. 58

METEOROLOGICKE ZPRAVY. (Statni meteorologicky ustav)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Vol. 12, no. 2/3, June 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

MATEJKA, V.

"Heavy-duty trailers in the building trade."

p. 125 (Mechanisace, Vol. 5, No. 4, April 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 9, September 1958.

MATEJKA, V.

"Building machinery at the Spring Sample Fair in Leipzig."

INZENYRSKE STAVBY, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA1), LC, Vol. 1, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

MATEJKA, V.

Development of mechanization and automation. (Supplement) p. 97

INŽENÝRSKE, STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 3, Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

ZAYONCHKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; NOVOTNYI, M. [Novotny, M.], inzh. (ChSSR);
PEKAREK, I. [Pekarek, J.] (ChSSR). Prinsipal uchastnye
~~MATEYKA, V. [Matejka, V.]~~, inzh.; VOLODARSKAYA, V.Ye., red.;
SHEFER, G.I., ~~tekh.~~ red.

[The MN-60 apparatus for international semiautomatic telephone
communication] Apparatura poluavtomaticheskoi mezhdunarodnoi te-
lefonnoi svyazi MN-60. Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1962. 212 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Communist countries—Telephone)

MATEJKA, Vladimir

New targets of the Consultative Committee for Mechanization and
Automation of the Building Industry. Inz stavby 10 no. 2:Suppl. 13-14
F '62.

MATEJKA, V.

Lectures by Soviet experts. Inz stavby 10 no.10:Suppl: Mechanizace
no.10:124 '62.

MATEJKA, V.

Exhibition of building engineering and building machinery in
Prague. Inz stavby 10 no.11:Suppl.:Mechanizace no.11:136
'62.

MATEJKA, Vladimir

Use fo building machines in the German Federal Republic.
Inz stavby 11 no.10:Supplement:Mechanizace no.10:160 0 '63.

MATEJKA, Vladimir

Some problems of building machinery terminology. Poz stavby
11 no.4:228 '63.

1. Poradni sbor pro mechanizaci a automatizaci stavebnictvi,
Praha.

MATEJKA, V.

"Mechanization of building machines" by [dipl. ing.] Gilbrecht Klotzsche, [ing.] Heinz Nowitzki. Reviewed by V. Matejka. Pozstavby 11 no.7:404 '63.

MEISSNER, Karel; MATEJKA, Vladimír

Finishing work in the house building in western Europe.
Poz stavby 11 no.11:613-616 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pozemnich staveb, pracoviste Brno (for Meissner). 2. Poradni sbor pro mechanizaci a automatizaci stavebnictvi (for Matejka).

MATEJKA, Vladimir

Branch conference on mechanization of finishing work.
Poz stavby 11-11:625-626 '63.

MATEJKA, V.

Finish of walls and ceilings with Breplasta crushed sand paste.
Poz stavby 11 no. 12: 660-662 '63.

MATEJKA, V.

"Mechanization of building operations." Reviewed by V. Matejka.
Inz stavby 11 no.3: Suppl: Mechanizace no.3:48 '63.

MATEJKA, Vladimir

Czechoslovak exhibition of building machines at the 1964
Brno International Fair. In: stavby 12 no. 8: Suppl.: Mechanizace
8: 114-119 '64.

Polish mechanization at the 1964 Brno International Fair.
Ibid. 124-127